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The Indiana Teamster

"Serving the Indiana Teamster Movement"

Vol. III

Indianapolis, Indiana, June, 1944

No. 10

Employers Are Causing Labor Disturbances In Order to Discredit "No Strike" Pledge

Senator Jackson's Good Name Is Cleared in Lyons' Klan Scandal

Hooded Empire Skeleton Rises In G.O.P. Coup

Samuel D. Jackson of Fort Wayne was defeated for congress in 1928 by the Ku Klux Klan, and that fact will be given widespread publicity by those working for his election in November as Governor of Indiana.

Senator Jackson's anti-Klan activities around Fort Wayne will be publicized as part of the charge Democratic party leaders are now making that the Republican party has reverted to Klan methods and leadership in order to swing the coming election for Ralph F. Gates as Governor and Homer Capehart as Senator.

The issue arose following the recent Republican state convention in Indiana when Robert W. Lyons, Indianapolis lawyer, and Gates put over a fast political deal and got control of the party machinery away from another element led by Ernest Morris of South Bend and financed by Ivan Morgan.

Lyons was elected national committeeman. The fact that he resigned June 13 is not sufficient to reconcile the warring factions of his party, opponents believe.

Morgan's Man Loses

In the deal James M. Tucker, who resigned as Secretary of State to join the Army and came back (Continued on page 3)

It's Jobs or Chaos When War Is Ended Say FRB Experts

Federal Reserve Board experts, who are far from radical, have declared that America's "free enterprise" system will die if it doesn't provide jobs for all after the war.

That warning was sounded in an article carried in the May issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, official publication of the board.

"Maintenance of employment is the principal single economic objective that will have to be achieved if the existing economic system is to survive," it declared.

The board figured that to keep unemployment down to the two-million mark after the war, it will be necessary to have 170 billion dollars of production annually, almost twice the pre-war level. If production should fall to pre-war totals, there will be 15 to 20 millions idle, the board predicted.

The 170-billion mark can be achieved, particularly if purchasing power is kept up through high wages, the board said.

TRAINED FOR WAR JOBS

WASHINGTON—Twelve million workers have been trained for war jobs in the four years since the national defense program began, the War Manpower Commission revealed. Federal, state and local agencies co-operated in this vast training program, the commission said.

Buy All of These You Can!



Why Vote for Roosevelt Again? Industry Wants Second Chance To Make Pre-Crash Prosperity

By SCOTT ARMSTRONG

Indiana crawls with people anxious to vote for anyone who can lick Roosevelt.

Their reasons are thought up for them by industrialists of the state and nation, and supplied by the anti-New Deal press.

The industrialists want to win the peace, after this war—meaning abolition of government interference and organized labor. They want Roosevelt out of the way so that they can return to the good old days before 1933. They seek the restoration of free enterprise—meaning (to them) free exploitation of labor and the billions labor has saved of its war work.

The eyes of industry in Evansville, South Bend, Indianapolis, etc., are on all those war bonds the workers have bought patriotically.

To get Roosevelt out of the way the industrialists and their press agents have manufactured many arguments, some of which they are publishing, others spreading through Indiana's underground communications system, known as its whispering campaign.

These whispers run that: *Mrs. Roosevelt caused the depression. Franklin is ready to die any minute now. The New Deal is regimenting everybody. (Political loud speakers don't know what the word means, but it sounds ominous in a tavern. "Jeez, we don't want to be regimented.")*

When they sound off to the effect that Indiana is overrun with New Deal office executives and managers who know *somebody* but know nothing whatever about their business, these industrialists have something. Even Roosevelt's best friends admit he has an official family selected by someone with a genius for matching Teapot Dome.

But, even granted the New Deal has its bad points, one thing could be worse. We could have a return to Hoover Republicanism. This is exactly what the industrialists are driving for. They want another chance to show what they can do to provide employment

(Continued on page 2)

Almost Half U. S. Workers Are Unionists

Strength of organized labor in the United States has recently been made public by the U. S. Department of Labor. The potential strength of the labor movement, in terms of what it has accomplished and will be able to accomplish in the future for its members, may be realized from the breakdown of these figures:

Approximately 13,750,000 workers—nearly 45 per cent of all workers in private industry—were employed under the terms of union agreements last January. Inevitably, of course, the wages, hours and working conditions of the remaining 55 per cent of the labor force show, to a greater or lesser extent, the beneficial effect of the standards set by the unions during the decades of their unremitting struggle for better wages, the shorter workday and workweek, protection against industrial accidents and health hazards, and the like.

90% IN SOME INDUSTRIES
Figures on the coverage in various industries are enlightening: 60 per cent of all manufacturing wage earners, but over 90 per cent of the workers in aluminum fabrication, automobiles, men's clothing, nonferrous metal smelting and refining, shipbuilding, and basic steel; 95 per cent of coal miners, longshoremen, and workers on railroads, including clerical and supervisory personnel; over 90 per cent (Continued on page 4)

Ward Scandal and Interstate Typical of All

WASHINGTON.—The national weekly newspaper, "Labor," official organ of the standard railroad brotherhoods, charges in its current issue that the wave of strikes being conducted by unions throughout the country is being caused by the War Labor Board and by employers trying to take advantage of labor's "no-strike" pledge.

Blame attaches to the WLB, says the article, because of its undue delays or mishandling of cases.

The newspaper charges that:

Newspapers have indulged in a jamboree of scare stories and editorials about strikes. Every little walkout, even if it lasts only a day, has been magnified to make it appear that war production is on the rocks.

Few, if any, of the newspapers made any serious attempt to report the causes of the flare-ups. Most papers tried to give the impression the stoppages were for trivial reasons.

Actually, according to reports reaching international headquarters of the unions and the Department of Labor, the stoppages are traceable to two main causes—undue delays or mishandling of cases

(Continued on page 3)

Biggs Promises New Paper Drive By Local Union

Frank G. Thompson, WPB Executive Secretary, Indiana General Salvage Program, has received a communication from Wesley D. Wiseman, Salvage Division, South Bend, stating that Walter Biggs, President of Teamsters Local No. 364, has pledged his organization's cooperation 100 per cent in the waste paper drive for June in that locality and expects to have 100 trucks and drivers on the job.

Orders of Labor Board Declared Not Reviewable

WASHINGTON.—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has ruled that orders of the War Labor Board are not reviewable by the courts.

The ruling was on an appeal brought by the employers' group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., an association of carriers and individuals who represent about 300 trucking companies engaged in transporting freight in Boston and throughout New England.

The Indiana Teamster



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Vol. III

No. 10



Our Platform for 1944

1. To exert all possible efforts to bring the war to a speedy, victorious conclusion.
2. To help bring defeat to members of Congress and other public officials who have been unfair to organized labor.
3. To strengthen the Teamster movement in Indiana and thereby assist working men and women to obtain higher wages and improved working conditions.

Why Keep Roosevelt?

(Continued from page 1)

and prosperity. Their attitude is that of the Germans, who, flopping in 1918, staged a big comeback in War II.

Industry wants this second chance. If it gets any part of a second chance, God help Indiana!

Capitalistic management will get that second chance if the working people prove to be as dumb in November as they were in May, and fail to vote. Hoosier Republicans have proved by the type of men they have sent to Congress from most of our districts recently that they will get out and vote for anyone who will work for money instead of people.

If the workers register now and vote in November they can help block the invasion of industry on the home front.

If you don't help block this invasion the next best thing to do in your postwar planning is to plant apple trees. You'll need the apples to sell on street corners.

Before deciding not to vote for Roosevelt let's consider what the Hoover industrialists did with their first chance to provide universal employment and prosperity.

Golden Age of Free Enterprise

Free individual enterprise flowered to glorious heights in the days after World War I and private industry had every opportunity in that golden age to show exactly what it could do and will do again when entirely unrestrained by government interference.

Certainly the National Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce can never complain that Harding, Coolidge and Hoover failed to cooperate 100 per cent in every scheme proposed to aid industry and soak working people.

This trinity of factory presidents gave industry everything.

President Hoover ripped his zipper bending backwards to help the rugged individualists pay little wages and smaller taxes, and called it the American way. He should have called it the NMA formula.

He shot the Argonne soldiers when they visited him in Washington, seeking a bonus. But he didn't shoot the Standard Oil gentlemen when they besought his help in making secret bargains with Germans planning War II.

Hoover shot the boys from War I because they asked for the bonus they had been promised by every newspaper in America at the time they were needed to help win the world for democracy.

Any other candidate that Hoover or industry now approves, Dewey for instance, if elected president, will do the same thing. The factory president now being paged to supplant Roosevelt will shoot the boys from Tarawa if industry gets the second chance and the soldiers of War II ask the President for government assistance. That's the American way Hoover invented. It's the way industry cries for again.

And how about Hoover and the Oakies! No good Republican can read the "Grapes of Wrath," a book which reports the plight of Oklahoma farmers who were dispossessed from their land by the drought and the bankers. It is too convincing an indictment of industry's first chance with free enterprise. But *The Saturday Evening Post*, Bible of Hooverites, published an article which shows how the Hoover type of mind operates.

The biography of the late Will Rogers written by Mrs. Rogers relates that Will made a special trip to Washington and pleaded with President Hoover to give government assistance to these desperate, starving people. They were at the moment straggling along the highways of America, being driven from one town to another and out of that one again, by sheriffs with shot guns. Everywhere along the road to California and after they got there these starving American farmers found big estates, with "Keep Out" signs, and they couldn't even get a free drink of water.

"Not a penny of government funds," said Hoover. "It would be un-American to help them."

He reasoned that each of these dispossessed farmers, being a free born American, had had his chance to save money and prosper and even to become president of the United States. And if all weren't prosperous it was their own fault and not that of the taxpayers.

There was a prize in America for every man, if he would go after it, Hoover reasoned. If he didn't win it was his own fault and he had no one to blame but himself. And you couldn't ask the people who had lived right and been frugal and saved money, made of profits from the labor of these people, to turn around and give part of these profits back to the starving people. That would be unfair to the whole profit system; unethical to the spirit of free enterprise, as championed by so many people, including the Methodist Church.

But are there enough prizes for everybody? And what about those who don't win? Never mind whose fault it is. There are plenty who can't win. There will be many unemployed people in a very short time in this country. The most optimistic economists can count more people out of work in 1945-46 than they want to record.

The Hoover Republican theory regarding America's working people is "work or starve," and it makes no provision to prevent the jobless from starving. Now in view of the fact that no Hoover Republican system has ever provided an opportunity for all willing Americans to find gainful employment, the theory of Mr. Hoover and his disciples, including Dewey, is less Christian than anything Hitler ever proposed.

As to the Hoover theory that industry can provide work, we don't believe it. But that is another chapter. Certainly there will be unemployed people in America, no matter who is President.

Many of these jobless people will be Hoosiers. Some of them will be truck drivers who will give up their jobs to make room for their brothers returning from service overseas. Through their decency and patriotism these drivers will be out of work within a few months or a year. They will look everywhere for work. They will haunt employment offices, willing to do anything, and yet will be unable to find employment. What then? The answer lies in the coming presidential election. The New Deal will think of something. It always has.

The New Deal took a bankrupt country beginning in 1933, when few factories were running. Twelve thousand banks had failed, more than a million farms and as many homes had been foreclosed, and 40,000,000 people were walking the streets, because 14,000,000 workers upon whom they depended were out of jobs. Here is a resume of what Roosevelt did, as an indication of what he will do again.

1. Creation of a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to guarantee bank deposits.
2. Establishment of a sound banking system.
3. Organization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to save homes from foreclosure.
4. Saving farms from foreclosure by establishment of the Farm Credit Administration.
5. Rescuing agriculture from disaster through AAA and the Soil Conservation Act.
6. Providing truth in the sale of securities and protecting the security of investors through the Securities and Exchange Commission.
7. Slum clearance.
8. Reduction of a farm tenancy.
9. Old age insurance.
10. Unemployment insurance.
11. Federal aid to the crippled and blind.
12. Public works projects, carried on to provide work and to build thousands of permanent improvements.
13. Distribution of funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to save starving people who had reached the end of their resources.
14. Enactment of minimum wage and maximum hour laws.
15. The Civilian Conservation Corps and Reforestation.
16. The National Youth Administration, aiding thousands of underprivileged young people.
17. Legislation abolishing child labor.
18. Reciprocal trade agreements.
19. Stimulation of private home building through the Federal Housing Administration.
20. Breaking up utility monopolies and protection of consumers from extortionate rates.
21. Resettlement of farmers from marginal lands that cannot be cultivated profitably.
22. Getting electricity out to the farmers through the Rural Electrification Administration.
23. Water conservation programs.
24. Drought control and drought relief.
25. Crop insurance and the ever normal granary.
26. Assistance to farm cooperatives.
27. Conservation of natural resources.
28. THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

This work must not be torn up by industry in its mistaken theory of national economy.

SOUTH BEND TEAMSTER TIPS FROM 364

By GEORGE B. CAMPBELL

Approval of the War Labor Board on our City Freight contract was received and read by President Walter E. Biggs at our last general meeting on May 21.

It provides for a five-cent hourly increase, retroactive to December 15, 1943, and another two-cent charge on December 15, 1944; also time and one-half for all holidays worked, time and one-half for the seventh consecutive day of work, and time and one-half after 54 hours per week.

Our last paper drive was so successful on April 23 that we are going to have another one on Sunday, June 25. Captain Barry, commander in charge of the midshipmen schools at Notre Dame, provided over 200 sailors to help the boys on the trucks, and Mr. Rogers, head of the Boy Scouts, also provided about 60 willing workers. Captain Barry has again come through and promised some 150 midshipmen, and so all Teamsters taking part in this drive will have ample help.

Agent William Hansen of the Sales Division reports the War Labor Board has approved a 10-cent-per-hour increase for ice pullers and drivers at the City Ice Service, and he is seeking like approval for the Polar Ice men inside.

Representative Burt Snyder of Goshen reports a contract signed with Wayne Paving Co. of Fort Wayne, who are blacktopping about 15 miles of Road No. 20 east of Elkhart. Davis Trucking Co. of Lafayette were co-signers to this agreement, as they have the hauling contract on the job. Burt is also negotiating with Gast Construction Co. of Warsaw on a batch haul on Road No. 30 out of that city. He also reported the drivers signed up at the Leesling, Ind., pit of the Western Indiana Sand and Gravel Co., whose main office is at Lafayette.

Lee Baur, representative of the Freight Division, reports everything is O. K. in his line, but I personally think he could sneak up on more customers if he had his car painted black. Your correspondent has had several inquiries relating to his work, and before I can explain, they always jump the gun and say, "Okay. It's that fellow with the light tan colored Oldsmobile, isn't it?" It is.

Your correspondent reports an O. K. from the War Labor Board on Schulze Biscuit Co., but only a slight one; in fact, just an approval of time and one-half in excess of 48 hours per week. They now work 50.

We are pleased to report that our former bookkeeper, Miss Virginia Forman, who had to leave our office a few weeks ago on account of illness, is recovering very nicely at her home in Culver. If I could be close to that beautiful Lake Maxinkuckee, and what with the fishing season coming up, I think I could recover from almost anything.

Representative Mike Granat of the Beverage Division reports everything going O. K. and still insists it will be better if everyone keeps saying, "Make mine Drewrys."

Labor Groups Rap Work-or-Fight Bill

WASHINGTON — The AFL and the CIO are united in opposition to the Brewster-Bailey work-or-fight bill which would authorize induction into military labor battalions of draft registrants who refuse to go into or remain in essential work.

The AFL announced its opposition. CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "putting people in uniform at the point of a bayonet to work side by side with civilian workers" would not solve labor difficulties.

Employers Cause Strikes to Discredit Labor

GREYHOUND, WARD, INTERSTATE TYPICAL INSTANCES OF SCHEME BY INDUSTRY TO BREAK LABOR

(Continued from page 1)
by the War Labor Board, and provocations by employers trying to take advantage of labor's "no-strike" pledge.

For example, several hundred bus drivers and maintenance men of the Pennsylvania Greyhound bus lines, operating out of Washington, struck after the management refused to live up to its agreement with the union of its employees to reinstate honorably discharged war veterans who return to their jobs.

The agreement specified the veterans must be restored with full seniority rights, along with wage increases to which they would have been entitled had they remained on the job. The company refused to live up to these terms, and the workers, fearing their whole agreement was jeopardized, walked out.

CLOSER AT HOME

Recent experiences of organized labor in Indiana and the Middle West prove that employers are taking advantage of the war situation to discredit labor, by harassing it until its members walk out in desperation.

The Montgomery Ward case is a notorious example. Action of the Midwest Operators' Association, in attempting to force a strike of 40,000 truck drivers, is another.

In the Ward case Samuel Wolchok, international president of the union involved, has predicted (June 8) that President Roosevelt will again have to order seizure of the firm's properties to force compliance with the WLB directive, ordering extension of the company's contract with the union pending negotiations.

Wolchok declared that the union didn't want to strike, but that in event of a repetition of the circumstances of March and April (when Ward defied the WLB) "we are going to have another strike."

Wolchok said the union first would demand seizure if Wards did not obey the new order. The workers will insist, he said, upon one of two things: enforcement upon Wards of the WLB's order to extend the contract, by seizure if necessary, or a statement freeing the Chicago union from its no-strike pledge.

Both Wolchok and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, questioned the good will of Avery and Wards in collective bargaining and charged the company had "lied" about its policy of abiding by the law. Carey said Wards had been forced to defend 678 cases of price control violation, 235 cases before the WLB, and 298 National Labor Relations Board cases, including 59 cases involving unfair labor practices.

Carey described Avery as "the horrible example" of a "dwindling tribe" of industrialists.

Carey, questioned about "labor racketeers," said: ". . . you have less racketeers in labor than you do in the Congress of the United States. Certainly less than in industry."

40,000 Interstate Truck Drivers

Forty thousand Interstate truck drivers, including a number belonging to Indiana Teamsters Union locals, have voted on the question of striking against employers who refuse to live up to agreements made to obtain the no-strike pledge. The result of the vote will be known in the next few days.

The vote was held by local unions of the Central States Drivers Council, which is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The controversy arose, according to Dexter L. Lewis, head of the council, when the members of the Midwest Operators' Association, owners of the truck companies involved, defied a War Labor Board order for a 7-cent-an-hour increase for over-the-road drivers.

"If the operators, by their con-

tinued defiance of the government, force the men to strike," Lewis said, "there is no doubt that there will be a grave situation in the transportation field. While the council actually operates in only 12 states, the trucking companies concerned run from coast to coast, and the effect of such a strike would be nation-wide."

According to Lewis, the WLB order was issued on February 7, retroactive to November 16, 1943, and the operators have stated that they "now refuse and will continue to refuse" to put the board's order into effect.

Their refusal was contained in injunction proceedings filed in the Federal District Court of the District of Columbia against the government, the War Labor Board, its individual members, and Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

The injunction suit, however, was dismissed, and the operators announced they would take their case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Executive Board Orders Action

The decision for the strike vote was reached at a meeting of the executive board of the Central States Drivers Council in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

The states directly involved are Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

It has been estimated that 50 percent of all direct war materials transported in the United States at this time are handled by common carriers (as against contract concerns) and that the trucking companies are carrying a large percentage of this.

HOODED EMPIRE SKELETON RISES IN G. O. P. COUP

(Continued from page 1)

wounded from Italy to run for Senator, was double crossed, according to his backer Morgan. And Morgan decided that the whole thing was a "terrible mess." At any rate, Capehart got the ball to carry against Governor Henry F. Schricker for Senator from Indiana.

This provoked Republican Congressman Charles LaFollette of Evansville to denounce Lyons as former treasurer of the Klan in Indiana and right bower of D. C. Stephenson, whose lucrative career in white ended in Michigan City after that famous murder trial.

A man who had made as much money as had Lyons through sale of race hatred had no business running the Republican party, LaFollette declared in the newspapers.

Whereupon Republican leaders threatened that if the Democrats tried to make something of the Klan issue they would bring out the "Klan activities of Jackson."

The Hoosier Sentinel, official Democratic organ, accepted this challenge and on June 9 carried a front-page banner reading, "KKK and Bossism Ride Again in Indiana."

"These two elements of corrupt government, with which Indiana had a sorry experiment during the early twenties," said the *Sentinel*, "have taken over the Republican party, complete and unquestionably. It is reminiscent of the days of D. C. Stephenson and Ed Jackson."

Continuing, the *Sentinel* says:

"The good people who have been identified with the Republican party in other years are incensed. Some Republican editors have expressed their disapproval, but concede that there is nothing that can be done about it."



PVT. A. C. FOWLER

He's in the Army now is Private A. C. Fowler, now stationed in the Southwest Pacific with the U. S. Army Anti-Aircraft. Time was when he was a Colonial Bread Co. driver-salesman and member of Teamsters' Union Local No. 188.

HERE'S THE LATEST FROM TERRE HAUTE LOCAL NO. 144

By NORMAN C. MURRIN

The splendid cooperation of the bakery drivers and the management has put over the new program of increased weight and a better loaf of bread for the people of Terre Haute and vicinity. It is hoped that the very few outlying bakers will see fit to come along on the new program in the near future.

Back wages for the city freight drivers will be paid on or before July 15. Don't forget, boys, some of this back pay could be put to good advantage by purchasing bonds!

Drivers and inside produce workers of Kivits Brothers Company have a case before the WLB for regulated hours and increased wages.

Rumors are flying thick and fast about back wage payments on the Over-the-Road Agreement. By the time this article is printed let's hope some definite plan of action will be in force to get the boys the back wages they are entitled to.

Service flag for the Executive Board of Local 144 has one additional star now as Trustee Max Waugh entered Uncle Sam's Navy recently. That makes three and they are:

Ivan Neidlinger, S. 2/c, former Secretary-Treasurer;

Pvt. Herbert Gray, former Business Agent and Trustee;

Max Waugh, S 2/c, former Trustee.

We got a card from Max this morning and we quote, "It's hot as H— down here, and I'll be here four weeks. How is Terre Haute?" He has just been transferred to Mississippi and here is his address in case someone would like to write and tell him how hot it is in Terre Haute: Max E. Waugh, S 2/c, Barracks 147-B2—Sec. 2, G. C. 1996, U. S. N. T. C., Gulfport, Miss.

Drivers of the Home Packing Company recently received a five-cent per hour increase which was approved by the WLB and made retroactive to July 15, 1943.

We received a letter from Marine Private Charles Barnes, Platoon 420, R. D. M. C. B., San Diego 41, California, and he says what the Marines need is just a few more Teamsters and then this war would be won in a jiffy. Unquote.



GILLIE, VOICE OF NEWS-SENTINEL OFTEN ABSENT FROM CONGRESS BUT NEVER FAILS TO STAB LABOR

(Editor's Note—This is another in a series of editorials dealing with Indiana members of Congress who have been unfair to labor.)

The Fort Wayne *News Sentinel* will argue against a fourth term for President Roosevelt but in favor of a fourth term for its mouthpiece in Congress, Dr. George W. Gillie.

Three times now this Hoosier edition of the *Chicago Tribune* has sent Dr. Gillie to Washington and it is planning to return him again in November.

Other than having the backing of the *News Sentinel*, Dr. Gillie's qualifications for the important position of representing 288,000 people in eight counties is the fact that he is reputedly a good horse doctor. He is a campaigner of merit, but can't make much of a speech, this veterinarian, and his chief distinction in Congress lies in the number of times he has been absent from its sessions.

He is supposed to represent 288,000 people. In fact he represents 61,000, by counting all who voted for him in 1942, and none of these were in the labor movement. In the last May primary election the number of Gillieites dropped to 15,611 and there were 2,795 members of his party who thought they would rather have Charles A. Phelps.

Dr. Gillie will be opposed at the November election by Robert W. Bushee, of Ossian, and anyone of the masses who fails to vote for him deserves to sell apples when the next crash comes.

Bushee is from the ranks. He served overseas in War I as a corporal. If sent to Washington he would serve the people and their constitution, not the *News Sentinel*. He would support administration measures. If he didn't it would be because he believed the administration wrong, not because Editor William Gross telephoned to him and ordered him to vote "no."

Bushee is not so well known over the state, but Teamsters can vote for him in the abiding confidence that anyone would be better for labor than Dr. Gillie.

Gillie voted for the Hobbs bill, which was directed specifically at abolishing the Teamster Union, and he voted to override the President's veto of the Smith-Connally Act. In fact Gillie has done plenty of wrong.

On 65 recorded votes in Congress since 1939 the horse physician has voted against labor, little business and the farmer 26 times and for them only 23 times. On the remaining 14 important questions he was absent.

There is only one way to stop Dr. Gillie. Get out and vote against him.

LAFAYETTE NEWS BULLETINS FROM LOCAL 543

By S. W. HILTON

Brother Rabanus, former Business Agent of Local No. 543, has been home on furlough from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He returned to camp on May 30. Brother Rabanus is in the pink of condition even though he has lost 35 pounds.

We have been notified that Ivan Grenat, former President and Business Agent, has been sent to foreign service. He is in the Seabees.

We are now negotiating for a new agreement for the City Freight and Furniture drivers with the Crawfordsville, Frankfort and Lafayette operators group. We have

INDIANA'S 1944 POLITICAL CALENDAR

October 9—Last day to register, if not registered previously, for eligibility to vote in general election.

November 4—Last day voter may make application by mail to county clerk for absentee voter's ballot.

November 6—Last day a voter may personally procure from county clerk and vote an absentee voter's ballot.

November 7—General election. Vote on all candidates nominated by primary election or party convention.

had one meeting, with another coming up.

Our signed agreement with both Sherman White & Company at Goodland and Ingram-Richardson Mfg. Co. at Frankfort are now before the WLB. Both request a small increase in pay and improved vacation provisions.

Not all of the men who are fighting this war are enraged at striking unionists on the home front as the lying element of the press would have us believe.

An indication of this fact is seen in a letter just received from Robert Guy Miller, peacetime member of Teamsters' Local 135 in Indianapolis, now serving at the Naval Air Station in Pasco, Washington.

Writing to Russell Houze, of the State Drivers Council, Miller says:

"I think you are worrying a little too much about what the boys in the service are thinking about the labor situation. You see, those people who are doing the striking back there are our own folks and when they are forced to strike they write us and tell us about it and naturally we get the side we would see if we were there."

One out of every five men in the armed services today is a trade union member.

Almost Half of All U.S. Workers Belong to Unions

(Continued from page 1)

of those in the construction, maritime, local bus and street railway, trucking, and telegraph industries.

WHAT UNIONS ACHIEVE?

Proving again that union organization brings increased wages and improved conditions, and that workers who resist organization have only themselves to blame for their substandard wages, are the figures for clerical and professional workers—among the lowest paid groups in the country. Only 5 per cent of the clerical and professional workers in manufacturing and financial establishments and in wholesale and retail trade are covered by union agreements. On the other hand, about 20 per cent of those engaged in service occupations other than domestic service—barbers, beauti-

cians, hotel and restaurant workers, building service employees—work under union agreements.

UNION SHOP WIDESPREAD

Probably the most significant figures are those on union security. Closed or union shop agreements cover approximately six and one-half million workers, the all-out closed shop being the most prevalent, as it is written into 30 per cent of all union agreements. The union shop is in 20 per cent of the agreements, and over three million union members are required by agreement to maintain their membership as a condition of continued employment. Almost four and one-third million workers are subject to agreements providing some form of check-off from wages.

IN THE KNOW WITH KOKOMO

By O. B. CHAMBERS

THE REGULAR MEETING OF LOCAL UNION NO. 759 IS HELD THE FIRST SATURDAY NIGHT OF THE MONTH AT 8:00 P. M., AT THE LABOR TEMPLE, 512 EAST Sycamore St., KOKOMO.

The Leppert Bus Line contract is finished and okayed by the War Labor Board. The men have received an increase of \$4.00 in the city of Peru.

The Armour contract is finished and back pay to the amount of \$18,469.31 has been paid the employees after working on the contract one year and getting it into the board and okayed. This contract covers some 65 people. The employees at Armour's in Rochester are very happy.

Received a letter from Marvin Holaday who is now stationed in New Guinea. He says he will be very glad to get back on a truck again.

Our sympathy goes to Maynard Lyons and his family. Maynard's mother died recently.

We have several road jobs going in our territory now and No. 414 and Brother Hess have a lot of their men visiting in our jurisdiction.

We have signed the city freight contract and added a new operator to the list of signatures, Mr. Mowbry of the Peru Teaming Co., who is now doing cartage work in Peru.

Weldon Foust, Phillip Parkhurst and several of the other boys were back on furloughs, and were in the office.

Rumor has it that they (meaning the Army) had a lot of trouble finding a blouse large enough to fit Ivan Frazer, who is now serving in the Air Force as a gunner. It looks like Frazer has finally caught up and is getting some of those famous steak dinners in the Army.

We have opened negotiations with the General Tire and Rubber Co. in Wabash to cover the receiving, shipping and trucking departments.

The examiner has turned in his report on the Victory Ordnance contract to the War Labor Board and it is now before the Board of Reviews. We should be hearing something before long.

The Shell American contract and the National Cylinder contract are being processed by the War Labor Board and we are looking forward to hearing from them in the very near future.

We are still struggling along, trying to hold things in line for drivers at the Willet Co., whose case is now before the Central States Area Committee. It will be brought up at the next meeting.

Received a letter from Harold Welcher, who is still in "sunny Italy" after wading in mud and rain all spring. He says it is really living up to its name now.

WMC to Control Employment of All Industrial Workers

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has announced that the commission will, on or about July 1, institute a semi-compulsory, nation-wide control over employment of all industrial male workers 17 years of age and older. The commission was moved to its action by "the critical necessity for channeling of all available male labor in the nation to jobs of greatest war production urgency."

The commissioner also stated that under the plan all employers, except those in agriculture, would be required to hire only those male workers referred to them by the United States Employment Service or by "approved arrangements" such as union hiring halls and other normal employment channels approved by War Manpower Commission area organizations.

Also included in the plan is an arrangement to set labor force ceilings on industries in various areas according to needs, and permit hiring only up to those approved ceilings.

Under the new plan no worker will be forced to accept any job against his will, nor will any employer be forced to hire any or every man referred to him. Both will be given free choice.

The plan, in effect, will be an extension throughout the nation of voluntary systems now in operation in labor shortage areas. In announcing it, McNutt said the WMC was convinced that "the nation's manpower needs can best be met under manpower programs voluntarily developed and adopted."

WMC officials said, however, that employers who refused to co-operate in the plan would find hiring difficulties in their way. The inference was left that the WMC would impose whatever manpower sanctions it can.

The official WMC announcement said that the order "stiffened the voluntary manpower system by extending throughout the nation certain methods locally developed and tested in previous operations."

Essence of the plan is "priority referral," a system under which the USES refers workers first to the most essential industries. WMC said these steps would be taken to carry out the plan:

- Establishment throughout the nation of the priority referral system "which provides that employers shall hire all male workers only from those referred" by the USES or "approved arrangements."

- Setting employment ceilings, fixing the total number of men who may be employed in specified establishments in the WMC's list of 184 labor shortage areas (Groups I and II).

- Establishment of manpower priorities committees in all of these areas. These committees will decide which industries in their areas are entitled to priorities.

- Intensification of USES recruiting so that men may be transferred from labor surplus areas to those "where urgent war production requires more labor."



By Al Lindahl

April 6—Hello again, and payday, too.
 April 7—Have you been caught by one of the candidates in any tavern lately?
 April 8—The Easter rabbit and Drewry's are on the overtime list today.
 April 9—You looked fine in your new raincoat.
 April 10—The gifts are coming in fine for the party this coming Sunday.
 April 11—Soon they will call "Buff" Walters the traveling delegate.
 April 12—"Red" Johnson, Joe Forkas and their gang do some fishing, but we have not seen any of the catch as yet.
 April 13—Jim Hubbard and Eddie Rzepka came home from Geo. Popp's at Barron Lake via Cassopolis, Mich. Why, Jim?
 April 14—To whom it may concern: Charles "Sinatra" Richardson, the debonair driver, has someone in the office. Who is it? Read this page next month.
 April 15—Walt Bartz and Carl Theede busy all day hauling supplies for tomorrow's fiesta.
 April 16—A gala day.
 April 17—Did you see Ted Cummings' eye this morning?
 April 18—Charlie Beddoe would like to know if he works nights or days.
 April 19—Have you heard anything on the new contract? If so, let us all know.
 April 20—Did Dick Schoenberger ever tell you about his aunt who died and left him a fortune?
 April 21—Has anyone told you that Joe Voxman is off the five-card special?
 April 22—John Cobert is on the mend from a recent illness.
 April 23—That bottle-shop gang just can't have a Sunday to themselves.
 April 24—Mike Granat promises that any news on the new contract will be put out as soon as it is possible, so be patient.
 April 25—Carl Theede is open for any plastering jobs that are open.
 April 26—Had a very fine letter from Vic De Clark from out Oklahoma way, and he is doing fine at Naval school.
 April 27—Why hasn't anyone found a mess of mushrooms for Tom Jeannerett?
 April 28—They sure are weeding out the gang in the cellars—hardly know who to expect on duty each a. m.
 April 29—I bet "Red" Marley ends up in a trailer camp soon—or will he?
 April 30—Any time you are around Barron Lake on these Sundays, stop in at Kennedy's and pay a visit to George Popp.
 May 1—If anyone picks flowers today, they are nuts and wet, too.
 May 2—Lucille De Clark must have bought that boat, as she is on her way to Vic. Good luck, Redhead!
 May 3—I should see Bruce and see that he puts a better shine on Martha's shoes.
 May 4—Steve Weiger would never have won that rod and reel if Bobbie Singleton hadn't put that one ticket up his sleeve?
 May 5—What is the feud between Dan Miltenberger and Lee Storey about?
 May 6—Carl Bujtas left to pick up his ship, so will not be seeing him for awhile.
 May 7—Missed this day completely.
 May 8—Carl Theede and his dog-watch went into effect at 11:00 p. m. this day.
 May 9—Let's all back the attack. A better buy, there is no other; buy a bond, then buy another.

Post War Unemployment Starting With Curtailment in War Orders

INDIANAPOLIS—Slackened production in heavy industrial lines during the month of May brought losses in Indiana employment. Everett L. Gardner, director of the Indiana Employment Security Division, reported June 10.

Combined employment in all manufacturing industries and eight groups of non-manufacturing industries studied was estimated at 595,511 wage earners, or 0.4 per cent lower than April and 2.3 per cent lower than in May, 1943. In mid-May, the aggregate of Indiana weekly pay rolls was an estimated \$26,267,286, or 0.1 per cent lower than April and 9.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

Estimated factory employment of 432,101 wage earners fell back 0.4 per cent from April while corresponding weekly pay roll estimates of \$21,257,043 were down 0.7 per cent. Compared to May, 1943, factory employment was down 2.2 per cent and pay rolls were up 8.5 per cent.

Although a few strikes were reflected in employment figures, the majority of the May losses in manufacturing employment and pay rolls were attributable to the composite industries of the iron and steel, machinery and transportation groups, where production had reached a peak in meeting foreign and domestic war demands. With huge stock piles of products on hand, these industries are tending toward normal operations.

Labor Coordinator Adjusts 3 Strikes

Walter Truman, labor coordinator of the Indiana State Defense Council, has been instrumental in ending strikes in three plants of Indiana within the last two weeks. Truman, formerly district manager of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and more recently connected with the Indiana State Labor Division, has represented organized labor on the Defense Council since its inception in 1941.

The three strikes involved plants engaged in war manufacturing industries as follows:

R-B-M, Logansport, 1,200 workers.

Ball Bros., Muncie, 2,200 workers. Johns-Manville Co., Alexandria, 400 workers.

In each case the walkout was the result of belief on the part of the workers that the War Labor Board was delaying unnecessarily long in granting wage increases which the workers felt justified in asking.

The coordinator, attending mass meetings of the strikers, prevailed upon them to return to work, both as a patriotic gesture and as a necessity in order to get action from the WLB, which has a policy of not dealing with strikers.

Upon resuming their jobs the workers filed further information with the WLB seeking increased wages and job classifications.

EAST CHICAGO LOCAL 520 SIDELIGHTS

By STEVEN TOTH

Ray Shellabarger of the U. S. C. was home on a furlough. He dropped in to say "hello." My, what a good looking Marine he turned out to be. He is going back to the Marine Base in San Diego, Cal.

We are happy to report that Lawrence Schwandt is alive, but very sorry to say he is a war prisoner. Heroes sure lead a tough life.

Sorry to hear that Frank Potesak of Crane Company lost his mother last week.

Phillips Petroleum contract finally came through the WLB. This was our last contract on oil. So now we are batting a 100 per cent in the oil business.

Our excavating contract has hit the deck of the WLB. So it won't be too long a time until we hear from it.

The new contract for Ready Mix Concrete Drivers at Certified Concrete is on its way to the WLB.

Negotiations have been started with the companies engaged in City Freight deliveries, such as Norwalk, Keshin and Days Transfer.

Starting to organize the Park Department truck drivers.

A certain guy by the name of Joe, working for a certain trucking company, by the name of Justak, went a certain place to fish at a certain time. Nuts, why continue. He didn't catch anything, anyway.

Received a letter from Tony Kwiatkowski, the other day. He is in the Navy stationed on some small Island in the Pacific. He is very lonesome for news. So lets all send him a letter and cheer him up. Here is his address. Tony Kwiatkowski, N.O.B. Navy 1504, Box B, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California. Be sure to send him something, even if it is only a card.

Met Clyde Morse, a former member of Local No. 520 and Local No. 835, in Michigan. He is looking good and getting along fine. He is now employed as a biscuit salesman and making more. Same old Clyde.

Visited Warren B. McAfee, the War Bond salesman, at his farm and enjoyed riding on his tractor. He must have the darn thing educated, or I think he worked me. For the tractor ran swell until we got right into the middle of his big puddle of water, then stopped. Warren looked at me and said, "Well Steve, you know Indiana has a big quota of War Bonds to sell on the 5th War Loan Drive. Don't you think you ought to buy a few?" Well he had me, he was barefooted and could of waded to shore, but I had on my best \$3.00 Sunday shoes.

Let's all buy an extra \$100.00 war bond in June and July to help our boys come home sooner.

President Theodore Roosevelt Was Friend of Trade Unions

In speaking to a convention of trade union members, PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT said:

"I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organizations of wage-workers. . . . We can succeed only by standing shoulder to shoulder, working in association. A great deal can be accomplished by working each for all, all for each. It must be a comfort to every well-wisher of the nation to see what has been done by your organization."

The boys over there have started the big push, so let's all start a bigger push over here and buy War Bonds and Stamps so they can quit over there.—O. B. Chambers.